

BKA Regulations for Doping Control

With effect from 11 July 2004

1 RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITY TO REGULATE

- 1.1 The Association is the governing body of the sport of Korfball in Great Britain. Since the BKA is under the jurisdiction of the International Korfball Federation it is required to conform to the Anti-Doping Rules of the IKF and their requirements concerning the testing of a nominated list of elite athletes.
- 1.2 The purpose of these Regulations is to prohibit doping in order to protect the rights and health of participants in sport and to protect the values of fair play in sport.
- 1.3 The Association shall, within its jurisdiction, regulate the prohibition and control of doping in the sport of Korfball and shall make, maintain and enforce regulations relating thereto.
- 1.4 To be eligible to participate or assist any participant in any event or activity organised or authorised or held under the rules of the Association, wherever this event or activity may be held, a person must comply with these Regulations.
- 1.5 A player is absolutely responsible for any prohibited substance found to be present in his/her body. It is a player's responsibility to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his/her body and that prohibited methods are not used. In order for a doping offence to be established under these Regulations it is not necessary that intent or fault on the part of a player be shown.
- 1.6 It is the sole responsibility of each player to acquaint himself with all of the provisions of these Regulations. Further, it is the sole responsibility of each player (or, where applicable, the legal guardian of a player) to notify other relevant individuals, including but not limited to their physicians, of the provisions of these Regulations.

2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

- 2.1 **The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's* bodily Specimen**
 - 2.1.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their bodily *Specimens*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Rule 2.1.
 - 2.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the detected presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
 - 2.1.3 As an exception to the general provision of Rule 2.1, the *Prohibited List* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.
- 2.2 ***Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method***
 - 2.2.1 The success or failure of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

- 2.3** Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.
- 2.4** Violation of the requirements regarding *Athlete* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Rule 5.5 (*Athlete* whereabouts requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.
- 2.5** *Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.*
- 2.6** ***Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods***
- 2.6.1** *Possession* by an *Athlete* at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Rule 3.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 2.6.2** *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* by *Athlete Support Personnel* in connection with an *Athlete, Event* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Rule 3.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 2.7** *Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*
- 2.8** Administration or *Attempted* administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to any *Athlete*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* violation.

3 THE PROHIBITED LIST

3.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of that Code. The *Prohibited List* in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

3.2 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List*

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by the BKA.

3.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the *Prohibited List*

As provided in Article 4.4.3 of the WADA Code, WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person*.

3.4 Therapeutic Use

3.4.1 *Athletes* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

3.4.2 *Athletes* subject to *Testing* may obtain a TUE from the IKF or other body designated by the BKA. The IKF shall promptly report any such TUE's to the BKA and WADA.

3.4.3 The IKF Executive shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUEs (the "TUE Panel"). Upon the IKF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the IKF.

3.4.3.1 *International-Level Athletes* who are included in the IKF's *Registered Testing Pool*, should apply to the IKF for the TUE at the same time the *Athlete* first provides whereabouts information to the IKF and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the *Athlete's* participation at an *International or BKA Event*.

3.4.3.2 *Athletes* participating in *International or BKA Events* who are not included in the IKF *Registered Testing Pool* must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from the IKF no later than 21 days before the *Athlete's* participation at an *International or BKA Event*.

3.4.4 WADA, at the request of an *Athlete* or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an *Athlete* that is included in a *Registered Testing Pool*. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Any appeal against a WADA decision on the granting or denial of any TUE to an *Athlete* shall be made in accordance with the IKF Anti-Doping Rule 13.3

4 TESTING

4.1 The Association shall, on an annual basis, agree with UK Sport upon an anti-doping programme including whether testing shall take place.

4.2 Submission to testing

4.2.1 All persons under the jurisdiction of the Association must submit to a doping test at any time when requested to do so by an authorised sampling officer, whether in the UK or overseas, and the Association will so inform all such persons under its jurisdiction of this obligation and of the relevant rules and procedures and any changes thereto.

4.2.2 Tests may be random or specific and without prior notice. Every reasonable effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to a person being tested, but the Association (or any person or body duly authorised by the Association) will accept no liability for any inconvenience or loss resulting from the test being taken.

4.2.3 Testing may be in or out of competition.

4.3 Selection of *Athletes* to be Tested

4.3.1 At *International Events*, the IKF Executive Committee, in consultation with the IKF Medical Committee, shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

4.3.2 At *BKA Events*, the BKA shall determine the number of *Athletes* selected for *Testing* in each *Competition* and the procedures for selecting the *Athletes* for *Testing*. Unless target testing is being undertaken as per 4.2.3, the selection of

athletes shall be random with, as far as possible, an equal number of male and female athletes per team chosen.

4.3.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Rules 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 above, the IKF Executive Committee at *International Events*, and the BKA at *National Events*, may also select *Athletes* or teams for *Target Testing* so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.

4.3.4 *Athletes* shall be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the BKA and by the IKF through a process that substantially complies with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of selection.

4.4 Register

4.4.1 All membership conditions of the Association shall contain a requirement of full compliance with these Regulations. The Association shall keep a register of all players, which shall form the Association's *Registered Testing Pool* and every player over the age of 16 may be subject to testing both in and out of competition. By making a request to become a registered player, a player shall be deemed to have given consent to being included on the aforementioned register and that he/she may be subject to testing in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. All players will be notified through their club of this requirement.

4.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

4.5.1 Once a person has been notified that their registration has been accepted, they must keep the Association (or anyone whom it directs) informed of the addresses and telephone numbers where they can be contacted for testing at any time.

4.5.2 In response to a request by the IKF under its Anti-Doping Rules, the BKA shall identify a separate *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to also provide up-to-date whereabouts information to the IKF. The BKA shall file quarterly reports with the IKF on electronic forms provided by the IKF which specify the locations and times where the *Athlete* will be training and competing and shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each *Athlete*. However, the BKA shall use its best efforts to assist the IKF in obtaining the whereabouts information as requested by the IKF.

4.5.3 Any *Athlete* in the BKA *Registered Testing Pool* who is unavailable for *Testing* on three attempts during any period of 18 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an antidoping rule violation pursuant to Rule 2.4. For each attempt, the Doping Control Officer shall visit all listed locations during the times specified by the *Athlete* for that date and shall stay two hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the *Athlete* between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

4.5.4 Any *Athlete* in the BKA *Registered Testing Pool* who fails to timely submit a required whereabouts report after receipt of two formal written warnings from the BKA to do so in the preceding 18 months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Rule 2.4.

4.5.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Rules 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 may be shared with WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having jurisdiction to test an *Athlete* on the strict condition that it be used only for *Doping Control* purposes.

4.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

- 4.6.1** A person who wishes to have their playing registration cancelled shall promptly notify the Association, in writing, of their request, whereupon the permission to test that person shall cease two weeks from the date when the Association receives the notification to cancel their registration.
- 4.6.2** An *Athlete* who has been identified by the BKA for inclusion in the IKF's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to be available for *No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing*, unless and until the *Athlete* gives written notice to the IKF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the IKF's *Registered Testing Pool* and has been so informed by the BKA.
- 4.6.3** An *Athlete* who has given notice of retirement to the BKA may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the BKA by registering with the same or a different club.

5 COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

5.1 Collection

- 5.1.1** UK Sport shall act as the Association's agent for the collection of samples for drug testing, as agreed in the anti-doping programme, and the Association shall provide all reasonable assistance to UK Sport and sampling officers in the collection of samples. Collection of samples will only be carried out by bodies approved or accredited in accordance with the requirements from time to time of *WADA*.
- 5.1.2** Sample collection must be conducted substantially in conformity with the procedures specified by UK Sport Ethics and Anti-Doping Directorate consistent with the minimum standards specified by the *WADA* (as amended from time to time) and the relevant rules and procedures of the International Korfball Federation (as amended from time to time).

5.2 Analysis

- 5.2.1** Sample analysis by laboratories will only be carried out by bodies approved or accredited in accordance with the requirements from time to time of *WADA* and laboratories must carry ISO Guide 17025 certification.
- 5.2.2** *Doping Control Samples* shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by *WADA* pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the *WADA Code*.
- 5.2.3** No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the *Prohibited List*, or as otherwise identified by *WADA* pursuant to its Monitoring Program, without the *Athlete's* written consent.
- 5.2.4** Laboratories shall analyze *Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratory Analysis.

5.3 Minor irregularities

Minor irregularities in sample collection or analysis, which cannot reasonably be considered to have affected the reliability of the results of otherwise valid tests, shall have no effect on such results. Minor irregularities do not include:

- A breach in the chain of custody of the sample, such as the improper sealing of the sample bottles or containers;
- A failure to request the signature of the person being tested either at notification or completion of sample collection.
- Failure to provide that person with an opportunity to be present or be represented at the opening and analysis of the B sample if he/she disputes the results of the A sample analysis and if the B sample analysis is requested.

6 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

- 6.1** Following the collection and testing of samples, UK Sport will notify the Association in writing of the names and addresses of all persons tested, indicating the tests which are negative, positive or those persons who failed to comply with the requirement to provide a sample as a consequence of refusing or not being available at the notified address. Negative results will be processed and notified to the Association within 4 working days of receipt by UK Sport. Findings or other reports of (non-minor) irregularities will normally be processed and notified to the Association within 1 working day of receipt by UK Sport. The Association shall notify all persons tested of the results of all tests on his/her body fluid sample.
- 6.2** In the event that the outcome of the test indicates the presence of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method or technique, UK Sport will, normally within 1 working day of receipt and by special delivery, send the report and supporting documentation, including the laboratory report, chain of custody documentation and sample collection forms, to the nominated recipient of the BKA. At the same time they shall identify any matter known at that time that may be likely to affect or influence the Association's management of the result.
- 6.3** In the case of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the BKA shall set up a Review Panel and hold a Pre-Review Meeting as set down in clause 8.1. If this Pre-Review Meeting does not reveal
- (i) an applicable therapeutic use exemption or
 - (ii) a departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis in force at the time of *Testing* or analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the BKA shall promptly notify the *Athlete* of:
 - (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
 - (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Rules 6.8 or 6.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation;
 - (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the B *Sample* or, failing such request, that the B *Sample* analysis may be deemed waived;
 - (d) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and
 - (e) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard for Laboratory Analysis*.
- 6.4** Arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the B *Sample* within three weeks of the notification described in Rule 6.3. An *Athlete* may accept the A *Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for B *Sample* analysis. In this case the Review Panel shall consider whether it is necessary to confirm the finding by the Association requesting the analysis of the B sample.
- 6.5** The *Athlete* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at any analysis of the B *Sample*. A representative of the BKA shall also be allowed to be present.

- 6.6** If the B *Sample* proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, his club and/or area association, UK Sport, and the IKF shall be so informed.
- 6.7** If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the findings shall be reported to the *Athlete*, his *Club and Area Association*, the IKF and to WADA.
- 6.8** The BKA shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the *Prohibited List*. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, the BKA shall promptly notify the *Athlete* regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the BKA asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.
- 6.9** For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings*, the BKA shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the *Athlete* of the antidoping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.
- 6.10** In the event that the report relates to a failure or refusal to submit to doping control, the relevant Sampling Officer's report will be made available in place of the analytical report. A copy of the documentary evidence will be provided by UK Sport for the Association to present to the individual who has failed or refused to submit to doping control.
- 6.11** If a TUE has been granted then the BKA shall inform UK Sport of this exemption.

7 ADVERSE FINDINGS

- 7.1** If a person who has been tested disputes an adverse finding following the laboratory analysis of the A sample and requests in writing to the Association, within 7 days of the report being received, to be present or represented at the analysis of the B sample, UK Sport will arrange for the B sample to be submitted for analysis by the same laboratory.
- 7.2** Initially UK Sport will identify with the laboratory two dates (one date within seven working days and the other within one month of the report) for the analysis of the B sample and will offer those two dates to the Association. In the event that the Association confirms in writing that neither date is suitable for either it or the person concerned, UK Sport will seek alternative dates from the laboratory.
- 7.3** As soon as UK Sport receives notice of the outcome of the B sample analysis, it will report in writing to the Association and require confirmation in writing of the action taken by the Association in respect of the B sample analysis report. If a person who has been tested disputes the finding of the A and B sample on the grounds of deficiencies in the collection process, or chain of custody or other irregularity, details of the objection must be presented in writing to the Association within 7 days of the initial notification to the person concerned. However, failure to present details of the objection within 7 days will not preclude the person concerned from raising any matter during the course of any disciplinary process that may take place as a result of a positive result.

8 REVIEW PANEL

8.1 Pre-Hearing Review

- 8.1.1** After an *Adverse Analytical Finding* in the laboratory report on the A sample, or written report of a failure to comply with a request to submit to testing or written report of possible assistance, incitement, drug conviction, admission of supply or wilful obstruction, the Association will convene a Review Panel. The Review Panel will initiate a preliminary examination of available evidence within 24 hours of receipt of the initial notice of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*. The Review Panel will

then decide whether there is prima facie evidence that a doping offence has been committed, i.e. that the evidence is sufficiently complete and strong that the person concerned should be called upon to answer for it. The Review Panel will consist of independent people appointed by the National Executive Committee.

- 8.1.2 The Review Panel will need to be satisfied that the evidence contained in the documents referred to in clause 6.2 are in order and that the identification and integrity of the samples have been maintained throughout the process. The purpose of the review is solely to establish whether there is a case to answer. Therefore, the examination of evidence by the Review Panel shall not form part of the disciplinary process since it will not constitute a hearing.
- 8.1.3 The Pre-Hearing Review should also be the point at which any dispute about the integrity of the sample collection process is first addressed by the BKA, and any objection to that process is considered.

8.2 Review Panel Process

- 8.2.1 After the Pre-Hearing Review mentioned in clause 8.1, the Review Panel shall adjourn to await the results of the B sample analysis and/or further evidence of the issues of concern in the collection, transportation for analytical process.
- 8.2.2 Following the receipt of the B sample's results, or in the case of an *athlete* waiving his right to the B sample being tested, the Review Panel will reconvene to consider the report of any *Adverse Analytical Finding* or failure to submit to testing. In the event that the Review Panel decides there is such prima facie evidence that a doping offence has been committed, then the matter should be referred to a full hearing before a Disciplinary Commission convened by the Association to decide whether the offence has been committed and, if so, the penalty to be imposed.
- 8.2.3 In the event that the Review Panel should decide that there is an absence of prima facie evidence that a doping offence has been committed, there will be no disciplinary hearing. The Association shall then immediately notify the person concerned in writing and also notify UK Sport who may then initiate an enquiry.
- 8.2.4 In the event that the person who has been tested accepts the finding of a positive A sample then the matter shall be referred immediately to the Association's Disciplinary Committee.

- 8.3 UK Sport shall be notified by the Association in writing within 5 working days when any matter is referred to the Association's Review Panel and further notified of the decision of the Review Panel and the reasons for it. The Review Panel shall forward a confidential copy of their decision to the Chair of the Association.

9 DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

- 9.1 Where the Review Panel has found there is prima facie evidence that a doping offence has taken place then a copy of the Panel's findings shall be sent to the Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee and the BKA General Secretary.
- 9.2 In accordance with rule 7.1 of the Disciplinary Regulations of the Association, the person concerned will then be charged with misconduct and required to act in accordance with the requirements of the Disciplinary Regulations of the Association. However, the right to have the matter determined by written submissions (rule 9 of the BKA Regulations relating to Disciplinary Commissions and Appeal Boards) shall not apply and the case must be determined under the provisions of rule 10 of those Regulations i.e. at a hearing.

9.3 The Disciplinary Commission hearing shall normally be convened within 4 weeks of the decision of the Review Panel. In order to allow time for the person concerned to prepare his/her case, the hearing may be opened and adjourned to seek further information at the discretion of the Chair of the Disciplinary Committee.

9.4 The Disciplinary Commission will act according to the Disciplinary Regulations and the General Provisions relating to Disciplinary Commissions and Appeal Boards of the BKA.

10 APPEALS

10.1 Any appeal against the decision of an Association's Disciplinary Commission will be heard in accordance with rules 14 to 16 of the regulations relating to Disciplinary Commissions and Appeal Boards of the BKA. An appeal may (subject to any appeal to the BKA under its rules) be referred by agreement between the Association, IKF and the person concerned to an independent body such as the Sports Dispute Resolution Panel or Court of Arbitration for Sport.

10.2 In order to prevent unmeritorious appeals being made and to save unnecessary costs and other expenses being incurred by either party, any appeal to an Appeal Board shall be in two stages, as follows:

10.2.1 Permission to Appeal

A party wishing to dispute the findings of the Association's Disciplinary Commission in a case of doping, shall first apply to the National Executive Committee by providing written notice (within 14 days of the reasoned decision appealed against) stating the grounds of appeal. A copy must be sent to the Chair of the Disciplinary Commission that heard the original hearing.

10.2.2 Grant or Refusal of Permission

If the National Executive Committee refuses to grant permission because insufficient grounds are shown, the findings of the Disciplinary Commission shall stand. If permission is granted, the case will proceed to the Appeal Board that shall act according to the Appeal Board Regulations of the BKA. However, except where special grounds are shown, no further evidence as to matters occurring after the date of the hearing before the Disciplinary Commission may be received. The Appeal Board hearing shall normally be convened within 2 weeks of the decision to grant permission to appeal.

10.3 Appeals Process

The form of the hearing shall be in accordance with rules 14 to 16 of the BKA Regulations concerning Appeal Boards.

11 CONDUCT OF HEARINGS; BURDEN AND STANDARD OF PROOF

At all hearings before a Disciplinary Commission or Appeal Board, the person concerned shall be entitled to legal assistance to present evidence and to call witnesses. Both the Disciplinary Commission and Appeal Board must give written reasons for their decisions. In any hearing before a Disciplinary Commission the burden of proof shall be with the Association. In any hearing before an Appeal Board the burden of proof shall be with the Appellant. Unless the rules of the IKF specify otherwise, a doping offence will have to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

12 COSTS OF DISCIPLINARY COMMISSIONS AND APPEAL BOARD HEARINGS WITH RESPECT TO ALLEGED BREACHES OF THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 12.1** Normally the Association will pay the expenses of a Disciplinary Commission and the person concerned shall be responsible for his/her costs.
- 12.2** The expenses of an Appeal Board may be ordered to be paid by the person concerned if the appeal is dismissed.
- 12.3** The Disciplinary Commission or Appeal Board may, however, deviate from these principles.

13 SANCTIONS

13.1 *Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs*

Where one team member in a *Team* has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Rule 7 in connection with an *Event*, the *Team* may be subject to *Target Testing* for the *Event*. If more than one team member in an *Event* is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during the *Event*, the team may be subject to *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action.

13.2 *Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

Except for the specified substances identified in Rule 13.3, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Rule 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Rule 2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*) and Rule 2.6 (*Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Rule 13.5.

13.3 *Specified Substances*

The *Prohibited List* may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an *Athlete* can establish that the *Use* of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Rule 13.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, one (1) year's *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Third violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Rule 13.5.

13.4 *Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

The period of *Ineligibility* for other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be:

- 13.4.1** For violations of Rule 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Rule 2.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* periods set forth in Rule 13.2 shall apply.

13.4.2 For violations of Rule 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or Rule 2.8 (administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than specified substances referenced in Rule 13.3, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Rules which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

13.4.3 For violations of Rule 2.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed *Tests*), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year

Ineligibility.

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility.*

13.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of *Ineligibility* Based on Exceptional Circumstances

13.5.1 If the *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*) or *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Rule 2.2 that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Rule 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Rule is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Rule 13.2, 13.3 and 13.6.

13.5.2 This Rule 13.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Rule 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Rule 2.2, failing to submit to *Sample* collection under Rule 2.3, or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Rule 2.8. If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Rule 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

13.5.3 The BKA Disciplinary Committee may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Athlete* has provided substantial assistance to *the BKA* which results in *the BKA* discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Rule 2.6.2 (*Possession by Athlete Support Personnel*), Rule 2.7 (*Trafficking*), or Rule 2.8 (administration to an *Athlete*). The reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Rule may be no less than 8 years.

13.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

13.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Rule 13.2, 13.3 and 13.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the BKA can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice, or after the BKA made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the BKA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

13.6.2 Where an *Athlete*, based on the same *Doping Control*, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Rule 13.3 and another *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the *Athlete* shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that carries the most severe sanction.

13.6.3 Where an *Athlete* is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Rule 13.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* governed by the sanctions set forth in Rule 13.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Rule 13.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the second offence shall be at a minimum two years' *Ineligibility* and at a maximum three years' *Ineligibility*. Any *Athlete* found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Rule 13.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under Rule 13.2 or 13.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime *Ineligibility*.

13.7 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

The period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete*, the BKA or *Anti-Doping Organization* imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection.

13.8 Status During *Ineligibility*

No *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by the BKA or IKF. A *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport events in a sport other than korfbal, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*.

13.9 Reinstatement Testing

13.9.1 As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the IKF, the BKA and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Rule 4.5. In addition,

immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, an *Athlete* must undergo *Testing* by the IKF for the *Prohibited Substances and Methods for Out-of-Competition Testing*.

13.9.2 If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has

- (a) notified the IKF and the BKA and
- (b) has made himself subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for at least four months during which time a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the *Athlete* with at least three months between each test.

13.9.3 The BKA shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organization* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to the IKF.

13.10 Once the period of an *Athlete's* suspension has expired, and the *Athlete* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Athlete* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Athlete* will then be necessary.

14 REPORTS ON PROGRESS

14.1 The Association hereby recognises that UK Sport is entitled to report in confidence to the British Olympic Association, IWGA or IKF or other comparable organisation regarding the progress of a doping case in so far as the case has direct relevance to the eligibility of any person to represent the UK or any country or countries within the UK at any level or to receive funding.

14.2 The Association has agreed to provide UK Sport with a written report concerning the investigation and/or prosecution of any doping offence within 5 working days of a decision being made and accept that UK Sport has the right to send an observer to any disciplinary hearing or appeal arising from such a hearing. UK Sport shall be notified by the Association of the hearing details no later than 5 working days before the event.

15 SUSPENSION OF UK SPORT FUNDING

15.1 If the Review Board finds that there is prima facie evidence that a doping offence has been committed, and the case is referred for a full hearing before a Disciplinary Committee, UK Sport may immediately suspend UK Sport funding to the person or persons concerned pending the outcome of the full disciplinary process. If the person is found by the Disciplinary Committee or as the result of an appeal not to have committed an offence, the suspended payments will be paid in full as soon as the case has been finally concluded and normal payments will be resumed.

15.2 Where any person is found to have committed a doping offence involving the finding of an anabolic agent, masking agent, peptide hormones and analogues, any doping method or failure to comply with a request to submit to a test, UK Sport will make no payments to that person or to the Association in respect of that person, save in exceptional circumstances as outlined below. This will also apply in relation to a second offence of a finding of a stimulant, narcotic analgesic, beta blocker, or a substance of the classes subject to certain restrictions or specifically indicated by the Association regulations, and a third offence of a finding of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, caffeine, strychnine, and related compounds as detailed in the IOC classes of prohibited substances and methods.

15.3 For a first offence in relation to a finding of a stimulant, narcotic analgesic, beta blocker, or a substance of the classes subject to certain restrictions or specifically indicated by

Association's regulations, UK Sport will make no payments to that person or to the Association in respect of that person for a period of two years.

- 15.4** For a first offence in relation to ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, caffeine, strychnine, and related compounds as detailed in the WADA classes of prohibited substances and methods, UK Sport will make no payments to that person, or to the Association in respect of that person for a period of one year. In relation to a second offence of a finding of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, caffeine, strychnine, and related compounds as detailed in the WADA classes of prohibited substances and methods, UK Sport will make no payments to that person or to the Association in respect of that person for a period of two years.
- 15.5** The Association shall not propose for lottery funding from the Sports Councils at any time any person found to have committed a doping offence as defined in UK Sport's Statement of Anti-Doping Policy.
- 15.6** The Association shall not propose for lottery funding from UK Sport for the periods referred to in Article IX of the Sports Councils' Statement of Anti-Doping Policy for any person found to have committed a doping offence as defined in that paragraph.
- 15.7** The Association shall not propose any person banned for a doping offence and thereby not eligible to receive UK Sport funding, to use lottery funded facilities, to participate in lottery funded training sessions or receive support services available through the World Class Performance Programme, except where these are specifically part of the agreed rehabilitation programme.
- 15.8** In all of the above clauses of rule 15, reference to UK Sport shall also be taken to include any of the National Sports Councils.

16 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST CLUBS AND AREA ASSOCIATIONS

- 16.1** The BKE Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to *Clubs and Area Associations* that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 16.2** *Clubs and Area Associations* shall be obligated to reimburse the BKA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an *Athlete* or other *Person* affiliated with that *Club or Area Association*.
- 16.3** The BKA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against *Clubs and Area Associations* with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in BKA or International Events and fines based on the following:
- 16.3.1** Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Rules 2.4 and 13.3) are committed by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *Club or Area Association* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the BKA or other Anti-Doping Organizations. In such event the BKA Exco may in its discretion elect to:
- (a) ban all officials from that *Club or Area Association* for participation in any BKA activities for a period of up to two years and/or
 - (b) fine the *Club or Area Association* up to £100. If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Rules 2.4 and 13.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Rule 13.4.1 by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *Club or Area Association* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the BKA or other Anti-Doping

Organizations, then the BKA Exco may suspend that *Club or Area Association's* membership for a period of up to 4 years.

16.3.2 More than one *Athlete* or other *Person* from a *Club or Area Association* commits an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *Event*. In such event the BKA may fine that *Club or Area Association* in an amount up to £100.

16.3.3 A *Club or Area Association* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the BKA informed about an *Athlete's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from the BKA. In such event the BKA may fine the *Club or Area Association* in accordance with the BKA Disciplinary Regulations in addition to all of the BKA costs incurred in *Testing* that *Club or Area Association's Athletes*.

17 GENERAL

17.1 A deviation from these rules shall not be permitted unless it can be established that there has been substantial compliance with the Rules and the deviation is immaterial and/or has not infringed the rights of any person who may have been the subject of an adverse doping test result or is otherwise the subject of disciplinary proceedings under these rules.

17.2 These rules come into force on 11/07/04 and shall be regularly reviewed by the Association.

17.3 The laws of England and Wales govern these rules.

17.4 Results are normally confidential. The BKA shall not publicly identify *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who were alleged to have violated other Rules of these Anti-Doping Rules until either

- (a) it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Rule 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or
- (b) such hearing has been waived, or
- (c) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged [or the *Athlete* has been *Provisionally Suspended*] or
- (d) when it is clear that public knowledge of an *adverse analytical finding* exists.

However, the Association reserves the right to confirm the details as appropriate and will liaise with the individual concerned in this regard.

17.5 The Association will publish details of any disciplinary action taken.

17.6 Membership of the association will also be deemed as consent, for the purposes of the policy, to the use of the information regarding a person's contact details, past history and analytical data for all purposes envisaged by the Association's rules and, in particular, to the passing and use of information to and by the Association, UK Sport, the International Korfball Federation, and the World Anti-Doping Agency. Reasonable steps will be taken to ensure confidentiality and correct processing.

18 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in rule 10, the *Testing*, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* to the *Code* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within the *Signatory's* authority, shall be recognised and respected by the BKA. The BKA may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

19 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an *Athlete* or other *Person* for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding.

A report from a laboratory or other approved *Testing* entity that identifies in a *Specimen* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use of a Prohibited Method*.

Anti-Doping Organization.

A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International World Games Association, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, WADA, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Athlete.

For purposes of *Doping Control*, any *Person* who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*) and any additional *Person* who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization*. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code*.

Athlete Support Personnel.

Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating *Athletes* participating in or preparing for sports competition.

Attempt.

Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* denounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

BKA Event

An *Event* where the BKA is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

Code.

The World Anti-Doping *Code*.

Competition.

A match or match series as defined by the BKA (e.g. National League or Cup competition) and/or IKF Rules and Regulations.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations.

An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following:

(a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes;

(b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Rule 15; and

(c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted by a Disciplinary Commission.

Disqualification.

See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

Doping Control.

The process including test distribution planning, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Event.

A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. BKA, IKF, The World Games).

In-Competition.

For purposes of differentiating between *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*, an *In-Competition* test is a test where an *Athlete* is selected for testing in connection with a specific *Competition*.

Independent Observer Program.

A team of observers, under the supervision of *WADA*, who observe the *Doping Control* process at certain *Events* and report on observations. If *WADA* is testing *In-Competition* at an *Event*, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organization.

Ineligibility.

See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

International Event.

An *Event* where the International World Games Association, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organization*, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

International-Level Athlete.

Athletes designated by the BKA as being within the *Registered Testing Pool* for the IKF.

International Standard.

A standard adopted by *WADA* in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly.

Marker.

A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Metabolite.

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor.

A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of a country governed by the BKA.

National Anti-Doping Organization.

With respect to Great Britain this shall be the UK Sport Ethics and Anti-Doping Directorate.

National Event.

A sport *Event* involving international or national-level *Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

National Organisation.

A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by the IKF as the entity governing korfbal in that nation or region which in this case is the BKA..

National Olympic Committee.

The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the UK Sport Ethics and Anti-Doping Directorate where this assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Advance Notice.

A *Doping Control* which takes place with no advance warning to the *Athlete* and where the *Athlete* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

No Fault or Negligence.

The *Athlete's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

No Significant Fault or Negligence.

The *Athlete's* establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition.

Any *Doping Control* which is not *In-Competition*.

Participant.

Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel*.

Person.

A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.

Possession.

The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance/Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* no longer intends to have *Possession* and has renounced the *Person's* previous *Possession*.

Prohibited List.

The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

Prohibited Method.

Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Prohibited Substance.

Any substance so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Provisional Hearing.

An expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Rule 9 that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension.

See *Consequences* above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report.

To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with these rules (e.g IKF, UK Sport, WADA).

Registered Testing Pool.

All registered players over the age of 16. Included in this pool shall be a separate *Registered Testing Pool* of top level *Athletes* established under the requirements of the IKF and who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that Organization's test distribution plan.

Sample/Specimen.

Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

Signatories.

Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organizations*, *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, and WADA.

Tampering.

Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing.

Selection of *Athletes* for *Testing* where specific *Athletes* or groups of *Athletes* are selected on a non-random basis for *Testing* at a specified time.

Testing.

The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

An exemption granted in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions as laid down by WADA where *Athletes* with a documented medical condition require the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*

Trafficking.

To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to an *Athlete* either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by *Persons* other than an *Athlete's Support Personnel*) of a *Prohibited Substance* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use.

The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

WADA.

The World Anti-Doping Agency.